Edgefield Adbertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE & ELIJAH KEESE,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance-Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six months-and THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher.

Subscriptions out of the District and from other States must invariably be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements will be correctly and conspic ously inserted at Seventy-five Cents per Square (12 Brevier lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be

charged.

Each and every Transient Advertisement, to secur

Each and every Transient Advertisement, to secur publicity through our columns, must invariably be paid in advance.

All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on the most liberal terms-it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confixed to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contractifier.

All communications of a personal character will be charged as advertisements.

Obituary Notices exceeding one square in length will be charged for the overplus, at regular rates. Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid

For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1858. Permit me, my dear CoL. (or should I under presen circumstances say, Mr. Editor ?) again to present myself before you and yourhonoured readers. I shake hands with you, one and all, across Mason & Dixon's line! How are matters wagging "down South?" Are you having, as here, no winter? Have April and May reconsidered the matter and concluded to take precedence of those ugly old fogies, February and March? Are the fruit trees in full spring costume, and shall we again have to mourn for peaches and plums, and refuse to be comforted because they "are not?" So mote it not be!

The grand topic just now, "I guess," is the collision between Keitt and Grow. What do our people think and say of it? 'Twas surely but a slight skirmish, in the style of an "Irish shindy," and the memory of it worthy of but a day's existence. Here, like every thing else in this Maelstrom of confusion, it survived not even a day, and the apologies, which appeared on the morning after the first announcement, really seemed post-humous. But speaking of these apologies, how superior in tone and manner was Keitt's to Grow's. This latter gentleman, like most folks in these regions, seems to think that taking care of number one should override all other considerations.

Concerning Mr. Buchanan's Lecompton Constitution message, the press and people (most of them) here say, he is superannuated and trying to "gag" the obnoxious measure down the throats of the opposing party. So much for their appreciation of wisdom and justice. They are in terrible alarm concerning the matter, and the embryo Sumners and Grows always withdraw from a bet with the exclamation, "oh, I guess I hadn't better!" Bennet however daily exhorts Northern men and members to look to what they are doing, and delivers himself upon the subject in the wisest and most satisfactory manner.

The name of Bennet makes me think of the appellation applied to him in this morning's Courier & Enquirer, "poor old dilapidated Bonnett." The daily war (or rather scratching and snarling) between the Editors of the different influential papers is really amusing, as well as most vitifal and undignified. They call each other names like angry school, and could they all be brought together and confined in one room we would have a grand dramatic representation not heretofore attempted, that is, the portrayal of cats "in a weaving way."

From this little political touch I turn to "strongminded" and "mind-abounding" women. They are frightfully prevalent here, and the license which is allowed them is abominable. Lately I have sit under the preaching of the Reverend Mrs. Bishop and the Reverend Cora Hatch; read startling manifestoes from Mrs. Oakes Smith, and Lucy Stone who wont pay her tames, and listened with delight to the charming lectures and propos seduisantes of Lola Montes. Lela Montes, ex-dauseuse, ex-actress, ex-Countess of Lunsfeldt, ex-Miss Heald, ex-Mrs. Patrick Hull, (I forget the names of her other half dozen trades and husbands!) and now the beautiful and dignified lecturer She has delivered at Hope Chapel to crowded audiences three lectures with the following promising texts. "Beautiful Women," "The Women and Wits of Paris," "The Gallantry of all nations." Her appearance is bewitching, her manner, matter and accent ravishing. She is said to be forty, but like Cleopatra. "age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." You should read her lectures. She considers the Empress Eugenieus the most beautiful woman of modern times, and alludes, with evident relish, to her caprice, before her marriage, for Gottschulk.

Lectures of the sterner sex are also as plonty as black berries. Bvorett's two addresses, the Washington Eulogy, and a Charity Sermon, have filled the Academy of Music to its utmost capacity, and deservedly; for as an orator he is grand, and his discourse upon Washington is worthy its subject and its reputation. It gives me intense pleasure to inform you of the failure in this line of one Neal Dow! Lately arrived from England, he expected to come it strong; his friends bired the vast Academy, set the price of admission at twenty-five conts and administered "an abundantentrance," in the shape of twelve hundred free tickets, &c., &c. But it would not do -only three or four hundred people assembled in this mammoth building, and after a few stale anecdotes in the style of Pail White, Neal adjourned with the doleful conviction that he had made a fool of himself.

The topping event of the past month was the great Charity Calico Ball at the Academy of music; 'twas truly a grand scene! The interior of the building was superbly decorated with wreaths of green, festoons of calico, (Turkey-red predominated) and the parquette and stage were floored over for the dancers. The ladies appeared in loose robes of calico, under which they were gorgeous costumes of every bandsome material; at midnight however these robes were thrown off, and left in the dressing rooms for "the poor," the ladies re-appearing like living myths of the divine Venus, and looking as the' they were created only to love and be loved. I had the satisfaction of leaving for "the poor" a pair of white Berlin gloves (labourers in white gloves!) which was all that was deman ded of the gentlemen. All the elite were said to be out; dancing and "Lancing" was kept up till the "wee sma hours." Dodworth's band in attendance. Three thousand people present. Proceeds six thousand dollars and pyramids of calico.

But no more upon this occasion. The bottom of the fourth page stares me in the face, and seems to say "be moderate," so I take the hint, and make my timely exit. Next time, "an entire change of programme," as P. B., would say. Adieu

CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, February 20, 1858. St. Valentine's Day falling this year on Sunday the elebration of this interesting festival was postponed to Monday, when commenced the Grand Distribution of Anonymous Love Missives between the boys and girls, and bandying philipies from old maids favorably known by the thousand patrons of that in you to hold us up to the laughter of the town and and crusty bachelors to each other. The Comic Valentines were most is demand-twelve and a balf cents being more readily raised in these times than the extravagant sums heretofore lavished for the finer qualities of this article of luxury. The Penny Post returns were, I fancy, not so large as usual at this merry season, as I have heard that a great many young ladies who have hitherto been liberally favored, were disappointed in receiving the accustomed annual tribute to their imaginary angelic charms.

The 2nd St. Cecilia Ball came off on Tuesday evening 16th. Thursday evening was the Annual Ball of the Gorman Fusileers at Hibernian Hall. On the same day a public dinner was given to our former fellow-citizen J. P. Carr, Esq., member of Congress from Kansas, who is on a visit to his relatives in this City. Professor Charles Whitney is giving Readings and Recitations at the Hibernian Hull. The Festivities have now encroached upon Lent, and the pulpits will have several more home thrusts to cast into the teeth of the fashionables before this ancient season of fasting and mourning shall have run its course. So wags the world, one half in smiles, the other in tears, and the gay side laughs the loudest, while the sober-

sided are weeping over the follies of their neighbors. The Coryphoeans are making preparations for their 4th Vocal and Instrumental Concert, which will be the last but one of the season. They have done much for the cause of music and deserve to be handsomely sustained. Edwin Booth the young American Tragedian is performing at the Theatre.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated as usual by our Military Companies with orations, dinners,

and festival meetings.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers of the City is to be held this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the observance of Thursday next, 25th, as a day of prayer for Schools and Colleges, The Annual Catalogue of our Medical College has

sen published. The class of the present session num pers 215, and among the various sections of the Union represented are the States of New York, Louisiana nd California, and the Island of Cuba. South Caroina contributes 139 students. Our young men need go no farther than their own State for Medical instruction, when others are sent from remote places to avail themselves of the valuable advantages with which we re blassed.

Minute Guns were fired by detachments from our artillery Companies on the reception of the intelligence of the death of the late Col. Wade Hampton of

On Monday last the remains of our lamented fellowcitizen, Rev. Dr. Gilman, reached here in the Steamship Nashville from New York. Deputations had peen appointed by the congregation of the Unitarian Church, of which he was Pastor, and by the Washington Light Infantry, the members of which were leeply attached to him as their Chaplain, to receive the oody at the wharf, and a large concourse of citizens were also in waiting. The remains were conveyed to the Church, where they were kept under an ample guard until Wednesday afternoon, when the funeral ceremonies took place. These were attended by a vast concourse of citizens of every class, age and sect. The Church was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to obtain admission. The burial service was read by Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Savannah, and other devotional exercises performed by Rev. Mr. Bowen of Kingston, Massachusetts, a son-iu-law of the deceased. An impressive discourse was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Burnap, of Baltimore, in which he reviewed the early life and associations, and paid a beautiful tribute to the character and career of the late Pastor. The Church was draped in mourning; one side of the Gallery had been reserved for the Washington Light Infantry and a few pews for the immediate relatives and nearest friends. The coffin was borne to the grave by aged and venerable gentlemen, friends and associates. I observed representatives present among the Clergy, from all denominations.

The papers are filled with touching tributes from the various literary and benevolent Associations with which our departed friend was actively connected. Thirty Cadets of the Citadel Academy have been uspended in consequence of the late disturbance in the Institution. The particulars have not yet transpired. The suspended youths have, I understand, conducted themselves on the occasion with decorum and quiet, awaiting the result with patience.

Werner's fanciful Lager Beer Saloon at the corner of Meeting and Cumberland Streets is at present the resort for twelve o'clock lunchers. The Germans are not left to shoulder the responsibility alone of supcorting this new candidate for public favor. It has inaugurated a new era in the history of the Lager-Mania. The question as to its intoxicating properties se recently mooted in New York, has not been fully set- three-hours performance. See his card. Bills will "make drunk come" if you drink enough of it. Dr. Chilton of New York seems to favor this opinion and the testimony in the cases now pending in that city, confirm his statement, if the stomachs of friend Hans Von Hillkervondenburg and others are to be taken as legitimate criteria. The man in Germany who drank 150 pint glasses in 3 hours without getting drunk, must have been a pretty hard customer, whose veracity it would be difficult to establish, if it were not backed by similar testimonials from others of his countrymen. One swore he had drank 30 or 40 glasses per day-another, 32 glasses in 2 hours-a third, doubled that number-s fourth, made way with "a key containing 71 gullons in two hours, (!) without feeling any the worse for it,"-and " saw a moman drink 20 glasses at a sitting in a lager-bior garden !" The Saloon is brilliantly illuminated every evening and visited by large parties of ladies and gentlemen,

Your lady readers will be pleased to hear of further reductions in the prices of Laces and Embroideries. Honiton Lace Collars are selling as low as \$4; Honiton Lace Setts \$15 to \$75; Plain Goods can be had for a mere song. DeLsins reduced to 124 cts.; English Merinos 121 @ 182; Ginghams 121; Chally and Barege Delains 187 and 25; Dark Calico's 61 to 121, and other articles in proportion.

enoctators, as well as customers.

Wood is selling at \$4, and one dealer offers a lot at \$3.50 per cord; Coal continues low in consequence of the remarkable mildness of the winter. Dealers are laving in a stock in anticipation of another farewell spell of winter in March. A very good article can be ought for \$6 per ton.

Cotton-4,949 bales sold at 122; 56 bales Jethro Cotton from Morgan County, Georgia, brought 14 ets. Rice-In good demand, better qualities scarce, \$21

Wheat-Very dull of sale; Rio Coffee 800 Bags 107 @ 111; Oats 2000 bushels 44 cts.: Flour 3.224 bbls. sold at 5 @ 61; Sugars active, Louisiana 6 @ 71; Muscovado 51 @ 6; Corn 17000 bushels North Carolina 60 @ 67; Molasses in good demand; Cuba 18 @ 19: Louisiana 30 @ 32: Bacon, Hams 10 @ 18: Shoulders 84 @ 9: Sides 104 @ 11: Lard 104 @ 111; Western Whiskey 24 @ 25 cts.; Butter, prime Goshen 23 @ 27; Salt, 4000 sacks Liverpool received, price 45 @ 60 cents.

The brethren down this way are eager to hear how the grand Fox Hunt is going to come off. They think a round thousand a pretty bold stake for the five fast dogs. Do be sure and tell us, Mr. Editor.

AN ORIENTAL ADVERTISEMENT. In an Indian paper of recent date, we notice a very

characteristic advertisement. A merchant who reoices in the name of Sorsopchaud Doss, advertises for sale a lot of Dacca muslins. They are described as so fine that a whole piece can be with ease passed through a wedding ring, and when spread on the gass in the early morning are so indistinguishable from dew that it is reported that a cow eat a whole web while grazing without discovering it. This reminds us of the fineness of the paper of one of S. Swan & Co.'s legalized lottery tickets. It is so fine that the prize of seventy thousand dollars can be seen through the whole of a ticket at a glance; a half of those tickets sent through the mail from Augusta, Ga., was so fine that the holder of it did not see it till it burst upon him in thirty thousand shipers : while a quarter ticket when exposed to the rays of the sun reflected

ifteen thousand dollars. The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 21st nst., says: "We regret to announce that Mr. Ww. P. STARR died yesterday morning. He was the courteous landlord of the Globe Hotel, and was widely and

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea press all the lawyers into military service, in case f war-because their charges are so great that no ne could stand them

establishment.

Louis Napolean has acknowledged his paternity in the matter of one of Rachel's children. The

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1858.

RULES THAT MUST IN FUTURE BE OBSERVED. All advertisements from this date, not amounting to more than \$10, must be paid for in advance.

Merchants and others advertising by the year, will e required to settle every six months. No paper will be sent out of the District unless paid

or in advance. All letters on business connected with the Office, Edgefield Advertiser." To these rules we will rigidly adhere. Therefore,

ake notice and act accordingly.

The Rev. T. A. Horr, of Abbeville, will reach in the Baptist Church at this place on Sunday

See the advertisement of the "Edgefield Fenale Collegiate Institute." The teachers are here, all ladies, and the school open on Monday next. More of it next week.

Mr. Repo's business notice is referred to. a great mistake, that he has stopped operations. He is stilled his post and ready to meet all calls.

The Soirce of Mr. Biggs passed off very suc essfully on Wednesday evening last. Mr. B. is a first-rate teacher of dancing, -so pronounced by all his patrons in Edgefield.

As we go to press, another sleet sets in ac companied with straggling flakes of feathery snow In vain we ery, "Jam satis" &c.,-it is clear that Winter and Spring have swapped positions, and mortals must abide the bargain. Be patient, and keep he feet warm.

Sundry matters curtailed and others postoned, on account of the press upon our columns. DECLINED.

Mujor TILLMAN WATSON desires us to say for him, hat upon consideration he prefers to decline a candidacy for re-election to the State Senate. He is induced to make this announcement in a public manner because the impression is out, and hitherto sanctioned by himself, that he would again run for that position. He has no hesitation in saying that the following note from a connection, who has already been nominated for the Senate, has had much to do with his

KALMIA, Feb. 15th, 1858. DEAR SIR :- Some friend of mine has put my nam n nomination for the Senate. Before I can accept, must know whether you intend to be a candidate, or I will not allow my name to be before the need ple as a candidate in opposition to you.

You will therefore let me know at your earlies onvenience whether you intend to run or not.

I remain your friend and servant. WM GREGG. HON. TILLMAN WATSON, AT THE RIDGE.

SIGNOR BLITZ. Responsive to our call, a neat note from this cele orated Magician, informing us that he will gladly some to Edgefield, has just been received at this office. Ah ha! good people,-here's fun in store. The Etc-NOR's exhibitions are immensely entertaining. The whole press of the whole country says so; and the fact may not be doubted. His feats of magic are as beautiful as they are wonderful; his ventriloquism is inrivalled; and his birds are said to be paragons in their way. The stage in Odd Fellows & Masonic Hall, too, is just the sort of place for his performances Premare, all of ve. to be amused, astonished. enraptured, frightened, puzzled, and dumfounded. It is not often in a lifetime that one is permitted to witness, during a single evening, so much of fun and fancy as Signon BLITZ is capable of crowding into a be sent up in due time. Mind the 1st and 2ud o

MR. A. M. DE MONTHURRY.

This gentleman comes to our town with unquestion able recommendations. Several letters are in our possession, from prominent citizens of Columbia, which speak of him in high terms, both us a teacher of the modern languages, and as a man. "Mr. Mox-THURRY," says the Columbia Times, "was formerly a wealthy planter in Martinique, whence he was compelled to fly by the negro insurrection of 1848." Our letters assure us that he is "entirely qualified" to touch the French, Spanish and Italian languages. Of these, the French at least is rapidly becoming an indispensable requisite to a proper education. The opportunity now presents itself to our citizens, of learning this language under most advantageous circumstanous. We trust that many will embrace it. Classes are already forming, among the students of the male Acadmy, and among the gentlemen of the village and vicinity. A class of ladies, it is hoped, will also be established. As we are making Edgefield an educational village, let it not be done by halves. If we cannot be a railroad people, we can yet in our seclusion cultivate the graces and the polish of life equally with our neighbors on the more public highways of

"HOME AMUSEMENTS.

A short article upon this interesting subject may be found upon our first page. We copy it from the Southern Baptist, that paper having copied (and of course endorsed it) from the Christian Era. It is the matter more than the manner of the article, which strikes us. There is true philosophy in its sentiments and we commend it to the consideration of Christian parents, especially to those who are disposed to be sectic in their home regulations. The "strictest sect of the Pharisecs" were not the best people known to the Jewish polity. Neither is long-faced Puritanism by any means the most righteous development of Christianity.

With the Southern Baptist and Christian Era (two most orthodox exemplars) we are the strong advocate of "home amusements." They may consist at night, in reading, or in music, or in dancing,-all of course within the bounds of moderation,-or, by day time, in fancy gardening, riding, archery, or any other innocent pastime. Let these amusements be selected and regulated according to the talents and inclinations of each family. So home has its rightful pleas ures, its proper attractions for young as well as old, it matters little which of the many sources of innocent enjoyment may be drawn upon. It is these delights of the family circle, blended with those dearer ties of filial piety, which chiefly make up the sum of domostic bliss. It is their remembrance in after years which gives pathos to such sontiments as that of the favorite ballad:

"The dearest spot on earth to me

Is home, sweet home,"

HYPERCRITICAL. Bishop Henry B. Bascom, one of the Eishops he Methodist Episcopal Church South, died on Sur day, the 7th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Mr Stevinson, in Louisville, Ky., where he had been a ong time ill.

The item above given-which we find in the Edge field (S. C.) Advertiser, of this week-was good, or ather very bad news, about five years ago.—Char We acknowledge the blunder and bow to the Con-

ier's superior smartness :- have searched carefully its columns to find some flaw wherewith to retort, but In vain,-nothing wrong, from top to bottom. Perhaps the Courier here borrowed the sharp scen

of the Camden Journal, which had some days before played pedagogue to the Carolinian on the same score. Shrewd guess, is it not? Ah, but it was cruel that too perhaps on the strength of another's discovery. Naughty Courier !- we shall not speak to you again for a whole week.

72 Proof positive. Upon looking again, we fine at the Courier, on the day before its correction of our mistake, plucked from the Camden Journal a notice of "The Weather," which notice was barely three inches above the Journal's correction of the Caroliother two belong to Count Walewski, who owner | sian. So of course the Courier did borrow, as we

GLANCES AT OUR EXCHANGES. Finding a bundle of South Carolina Newspaper

upon the Table, we will glance through them and dot their contents briefly.

1. The Abbeville Banner (of the 19th) announce. the death of Col. W. S. WILLIAMS, a citizen of Abbe-

ville District, and a man who, to use the Banner's language, was "distinguished for public spirit and iberality, of winning manners and open-handed

Return Day for Abbeville had passed, and 300 ases, nearly, had been numbered. Of this critical ccasion our neighbor thus writes: The brightening prospects of the money marke

charity."

seem to have somewhat appeased the demands of creditors, and restored general confidence. Old Boreas himself came to the rescue of the unfortu-All letters on business connected with the Office, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to the some of the writs. Sheriff and deputy were bound, in icy fetters;—in "durance vile" without bail or mainprise. "Its an ill wind that blows nobody any

The Thespians of Abboville seem to have much more vitality than those of Edgefield. While ours are extinct, or nearly so, they are still alive and icking, to the amusement and entertainment no doubt of many appreciative lookers-on. They are to give one or more exhibitions during Court Week.

2. Another Banner from higher up the country,the Walhalla Banner, -is the next we open. And here we learn that quite a snow storm had been experienced in Pickens; it was 3 or 4 inches deep and several gentlemen had visited the village of Walhalla in sleighs. "A great deal of sickness" is reported in toto :

"Last Saturday February 6th, quite an animated cone was witnessed in the Tunnel. On that day the work from the Eastern entrance was connected with the work in Shaft No. 1. In anticipation of that event, the men labored with a commendable spirit, and when at last the drill had been driven through, and daylight appeared, there arose a shout of joy that caused the mountains to reveberate. We are pleased to perceive that the workmen take more than ordinary interest in the success of the enterprize.

Including the shafts, more than one half of the work, that is the part which requires most time, is done. And it is now thought that the Tunnel can be

finished in less time, than the report of the officers nished, more than 900 of them in a continuous ex-

The bottom or that portion of the excavation be low the arch is also progressing as fast as the heading work will permit. The proportion of bottom to heading now done in the Stumphouse Tunnel, we are informed, is more than is customary in Tunnel work at its present stage.
Shaft No. 2 has been sunk about 6 feet below the

arch of the Tunnel, and they are here preparing to take out the heading in both directions, East and West. In Shaft No. 3 about 100 feet remain to be sunk, to carry it to the grade. In Shaft No. 4 the work i joing on both ways.
In the Western Entrance of the Tunnel the num

ber of workmen has been greatly increased. The monthly drive, from 17 feet, the average of the last ear, has now risen to 46 feet per month. The contractors expect a considerable addition to heir force from Washington." 3. The Cheraw Gazette states that GEO. DAVIS. Esq.

of Wilmington, N. C., was engaged to deliver a lec ture before the Cheraw Lyceum. This again remind. us of our Edgefield Lyceum. Where is it? Mr. President and Gentlemen, where is it? Others, you see, are carrying out their projects of this kind with recall the imputation. It was the Democrats who did pirit. "Why stand we here all the day idle?" The Guzette reports multitudinous wild pigeons in

Cheraw, saving : "Since the fall of snow, on Friday, Wild Pigeons have made their appearance, in great numbers. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, they were to be found all about town. Many were feeding in the Presbyterian Church-yard, in the very centre of the town. Of course every one, who could get a gun, was out shooting. The poor Robbins, too, driven to seek for food near the habitation of man, have suffered seerely. Even now, as we write, we can hear the reort of the vile powder in every direction, as it sends e leaden messenger of death among the confiding

4. The Yorkville Enquirer also makes mention of he footstops of the Storm King in that locality, "the trees bending and crashing" beneath his progress, even to the barricading of the lanes and pavements. The Enquirer follows up this paragraph of intellionce with an article containi gence with an article containing some very beautiful allusions to the Seasons and their uses. He finds it difficult to tell, "what are the uses of Winter?"-but at length arrives happily at this conclusion :

"We have reason to believe that winter is the laboatory of the other seasons, that its decay and mould and freezing is the incipiency of the beauty, redo-lence and balminess of Spring and Summer, as death is but a quiet slumber, preparatory to the awaking in

True, very true. But has not our brother omitted notice another most important object of old Winter's mission? Besides its utilitarian purposes, is not the great secret of real enjoyment to be found n the midst of his frosts and snows and sleets and howling blasts. What is this, but Contrast! A

great poet has said : "Yesterday the sullen year Saw the snowy whirlwind fly; Mute was the music of the air The herd stood drooping by: Their raptures now that wildly flow No yesterday nor morrow know; 'Tis man alone that joy descries With forward and reverted eyes."

Yet though "man alone descries" it thus, surely the whole brute creation feels and realizes this easta sy of change. The spicy man of the Enquirer adds one other

good use of " weather like this." Let the unmarried pender it deeply-(it is too late for the married to profit by the suggestion it envelopes.) Says he:

But we need not enter into the intricate labyrinth Nature to find uses for weather like the present. must have been evident to every one that for the last few months entirely too many marriages have taken place. We talk very pathetically about hard times, but with the temerity of Tristram's progenitor, re rush on and pause not to consider the bad ocone my of creating two mouths to feed instead of one But Nature, more provident than man, has kindly sent an inclement season, and the man who is so ool-hardy as to get married now, must do so in muddy boots and with his over-coat on-that's all w ave to sav about it.

5. The Carolana Times (of the 20th) notices, with expressions of regret, the departure of Howard H. CALDWELL, Esq., from Columbia. "We have parted with few friends," remarks the Times, "whose taste and bright genius could have made such a gap in our social circle." It is hoped that his residence in Alabama will be but temporary and that he will return to his native State at no distant day .- A large mosting of the ettizens of Richland had been held to de honor to the memory of Col. WADE HAMPTON, dec'd. The venerable WM. C. PRESTON, unable from indisposition to attend, sent to the meeting a preamble and resolutions which were made the action of the meeting. They were seconded in behalf of Hon. W. F. DESAUSSURE (also absent unavoidably) by Dr. John of the princess and sent her dresses suitable for the FISHER in terms appropriate to the melancholy ocension. Dr. R. W. GIBBES also spoke with deep feeling. From a letter addressed to the latter gentleman by Judge O'NEALL we extract the following admirably

turned tribute to the distinguished dead: "Would that I could lay a garland on his tomb which would be imperishable as his worth,—but the wish is vain. Words, such as I could embody in a etter, cannot accomplish that end. Indeed nothing short of an intimate knowledge of his every day usefulness, friendship, affection and goodness, could enable one to do more than to say: Col. Wade Hampton was worthy of his Revolutionary descent, and of the love and respect of his family, friends and fellow itizens. Let all who knew him drop a tear on his omb, and remember him as one of South Carolinan's

6. The Carolina Spartan of last week announces the death of Col. H. H. THOMSON, "a prominent lawyer and valuable citizen of Spartanburg." Having entered upon the practise of law in 1818, he became the recipient of a lucrative professional busiwhich he was a member.

In the number of the Spartan before us, we have read with interest a long and able article upon Kansas. Our cotemporary's blood is up, and justly so. He resolves the whole present Congressional controversy upon this subject into hostility to our Southern institution of Slavery; and, in this connection, earpostly expresses himself thus:

"First and last, it springs from the fact that Kansas has adopted a slavery constitution! All pretext for opposition, except on this ground, is removed by the message, and the conviction of this is falling with encouraging prospect at this season of the year solemn effect upon Southern ears. The President has than at present.

performed his duty. It remains for the South to perform her part. If Kansas is subjected to the indignity of the inquiries set on foot by the House of Representatives—"let the Union slide." It is not

offered to her—the outrage is upon the constitution and the equality of the Southern States." The Spartan is evidently dissatisfied with Mr. KEITT's course in the late Congressional fight. We think he scarcely makes sufficient allowance for the exciting nature of the occasion on which that fight occurred. 7. The Patriot & Mountaineer speaks deploringly of the late sleet and its destructive influences.

must have been terrible. See what is said of it: "Few of us slept unbroken slumbers on Friday night. The sound as of rattling musketry and the distant booming of cannon, as limb after limb parted from its parent stem and struck the ground, indicated unmistably the work of destruction that was going on without. The damage that has accrued cannot of course, be reckoned in dollars and cents-it is incalculable; and it will require the taste and labor of sustained in the few days just passed by."

8. The Camden Weekly Journal, like the Cheraw Gazette, tells of wild pigeons, and perpetrates this joke about the matter:

"We wonder if they are included in the general category of those birds, which choose mates at this season. If so we hardly think the boys about here would give them much time for choosing mates, and if done at all, it must be on the wing."

The Journal then, among other things, sets the Carolinian right as to Bishop Bascoun's death, which event the latter paper just now notices, but which occurred seven years ago. We copied the paragraph from the Carolinian, and hereby lay our fault at its in the country immediately below Walhallah; but door. The truth is, we are so much in the habit of the village itself is healthy. The remarks of the clipping confidently from its columns, that we doubt Banner on the Stump House Tunnel, we copy almost not our boys would readily set up the intelligence that the " Dutch had taken Holland," if that state ment should appear paragraphically in its next issue. But so long as we have a watchful monitor like the Journal to keep us corrected, all will come right in

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF AN ACTOR. Under this caption, an English journal chuckle delightedly over an incident which we do not remember to have seen before. Lest some of our friends, like us, may have missed its first appearance, we now reproduce the thing for the benefit of their risible muscles. It is entirely too good to be allowed to escape of the Company anticipates.

Botween 1300 and 1400 feet of the heading are the ken of the Advertiser's readers. Says the Eng. lish paper:

The Boston Post, one of the American journals acustomed to eulogise Mr. Edwin Forrest, a tragedian who made a remarkable failure in the English me tropolis a few years ago, says:-"On his benefit-nigh a tremendous thunderstorm came on. Instead of going on, or dropping the curtain, Mr. Forrest calmly folded his arms, retired a step or two, and became as forced his arms, retired a step or two, and became as fixed as a pioce of marble. He remained so until the storm abated. It was a graceful acknowledgement of a superior power." Commenting on this absurd para-graph, the Albany Knickerbocker observes that the uperior power" must doubtless have been gratified at this "graceful acknowledgment" on the part of Mr Edwin Forrest; and adds:-We recall a somewha similar incident. An English Judge, in sentencing a man to death, said, 'You will now have the satisfue tion of having your case transfered to the tribunal of a higher and, let me add, an abler judge."

THE WAY THEY MANAGE. We incorrectly stated, two weeks since, that the narlinmentary dodges to avoid a vote on the night of the fight, came from the Republican side of the House. On the principle of "giving the devil his due," we it. Their votes were not all present and they wished to delay the question. This mode of warfare is re garded legitimate in Congress, and is resorted to by all parties alike. But the record of it looks very stupid, to say the least. To show how they manage we give a part of the scene which preceded the ren-

contre of Messrs. KEITT and Gnow; time, from ? clock P. M., till wear midnight: The yeas and nays were continually taken, princially on motions to adjourn. Mr. Miles, (adm.) of S. C., asked and was excused

rom voting. The yeas and mays were taken to settle the question Mr. Phillips (adm.) of Pa., moved a reconsideration f that vote, and to lay that motion on the table Laughter.)
To determine whether the question should be taken by yeas and mays, tellers were ordered to take a vote,

37 voted in the affirmative. Mr. Keitt-I demand a count. Vociferations of "Let's have it!" "Let's have it! A voice from the republican side—"We give it up. of specie payment, otherwise than as a public calami-Mr. Keitt-I don't! I demand a count. Mr. Craige, (adm.) of N. C., thought they had better ty; the evils which attend it are injurious to the in-

The tellers reported that none of the members had kind. If we consider for a moment the influence voted in the negative.

Mr. Keitt-Then there is no quorum.

A voice—Yes there is: but gentlemen will not vote. The Speaker said it was not necessary there should morum to call the year and nays. Mr. Warren generally agreed with the speaker, but nust now appeal from his decision, and demanded the yeas and nays. (Laughter.)

The Speaker said Mr. Warren could not appeal, as an appeal was already pending. Cries of "Good" and laughter. The yeas and nays ontinued to be taken on trival motions from

Mr. Warren suggested, as they had been so ior engaged on Kansas they had better do a little for his State, Arkansas.

Loud laughter followed this, amid which Mr. Wa: ren was called to order from the Republican side.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, thought they had better first dispose of Kansas by referring the President's

essage. Mr. Keitt and others called him to order. The Speaker endeavored to calm the confusion, an equested gentlemen to take their seats. Mr. Clay, (adm.) of Ky .- Suppose a gentle cupies another's seat, what theu?

The Speaker-He can be ousted. Mr. Letcher inquired whether it could be done by egal process. (Laughter.) Mr. Davis, (adm.) of Miss., appealed to the Repub icans for liberty to speak for an hour. He said i this privilege was denied, his personal popularity

ould be sacrificed. (Laughter.) Among the questions voted on was a motion to lay the table the motion to consider the vote by which the House excused Mr. Miles from voting; on the notion to excuse Mr. Carnett from voting: on th otion to excuse Mr. Letcher from voting; and on the motion by Mr. Seward to lay on the table the appeal of Mr. Stanton from the decision of the Speaer, that a motion to adjourn till Monday may be entaine? for a second time.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., rose to a privileged question ying that the heat from above was blistering his end, which is bald, and he asked unanimous consen o wear his handkerchief over it. (Excessive laugh-

ter.)
Mr. Florence, whose head is also bold, objected, ausing renewed laughter. But this is enough. The report is from the New York Day Book, a Northern journal with Southern principles. We suppose it is ordinarily correct. Some of our renders will doubtless exclaim "o tempora :

o mores!" Unsophisticated dears! Benton-"Old Bullion"-assigns as a suffiient reason why Senator Douglas will never be President, that his cont-tail is too near the ground.

20 Queen Victoria invited Sarah Bonetta, an African princess, boarding at Chatham, to the wedding

A SIGNIFICANT ATTITUDE.—The members of the Virginia legislature are said to object to the position of the new statue of Washington, in that the eyes are turned to the House of Delegates, while the index finger of the right hand oints significantly, in the direction of the Penitentiary

Ex-President Fillmore's marriage took place uite privately in Albany, only his son, Judge fall, and a few other friends being present. The bride is the widow of the late Ezekiel C. McIntosh and she has for some time occupied the "Schuyler Mansion," formerly the residence of Alexander Hamilton, (where he married his wite,) and subsequently occupied by the celebrated Schuyler. The bride will accompany her husband to Buffalo to reside.

We see it stated in Northern papers that there ness, and filled a large place in the community of are so many domestics out of employment at the present time, in all the large cities, that the value of their labor has fallen off nearly fifty per cent, from the scale of prices that obtained a year ago. It is said that servants, both male and female, are so plenty in New York that many are willing and anxious to work for their board. Three dollars a Month is the highest wages that the women are able to secure. Wages a lower than they have been for lifty years. Wages are now

> THE WHEAT CROP.-It is stated that the growing wheat in Virginia never presented a more

CONSOLATION TO THE BEREAVED.

[A PRIEND has furnished us with a copy of the following verses, inscribed affectionately, in a distant land, to one who had experienced that sad dest of bereavements-the loss of an only child The sweet consolation they afford will apply to hundreds of others who have been made to feel this exceeding weight of sorrow. Strange, that she who thus sought to alleviate the affliction of another should so soon be made to realize a similar grief. In the Derby (England) Mercury, of 13th January, is the following obituary notice: "Died on the 8th inst., at Repton, JAMES HENRY, son of Mr. John Hanburg Twiggs, aged two years and five months." Mr. J. H. Twiggs is the husband of the lady who sent the subjoined verses across the water for the comfort of another. Let their consolation now flow back to her own kind heart.

-:
"A VOICE FROM HEAVEN." PRESENTED TO THE MOTHER BY MRS. TWIGGS, OF REPTON, ENGLAND.

I shine in the light of God, His likeness stamps my brow : Thro' the shadow of death my feet have trod, And I reign in glory now. No breaking heart is here,

No keen and thrilling pain; No wasted cheeck where the frequent tear Hath rolled, and left its stain I have found the joys of Heaven, I am one of the sainted band;

To my head a crown of gold is given, And a harp is in my hand. I have learned the song they sing Whom Jesus hath set free; And the glorious walls of Heaven still ring

With my new-born melcdy. No sin-no grief-no pain, Safe in my happy home; My fears all fled, my doubts all slain,

My hour of triumph come.

For memory's golden chain

O Friends of mortal years! The trusted and the true! Ye are walking still in the valley of tears, But I wait to welcome you. Do I forget? Oh no!

Shall bind my heart to the hearts below, Till they meet to touch again. Do you mourn when another star Shines out from the glittering sky? Do you weep when the raging voice of war And the storm of conflicts die?

Then why should your tears run down, And your hearts be sorely riven For another gem in the Saviour's Crown, And another soul in Heaven? JOSEPHINE.

> For the Advertiser. THE BANK QUESTION.

Mr. EDITOR :- I see in your paper of the 10th Feb uary, a notice signed Coleman's X Roads, in which an allusion is made to the proceedings of the last Legislature in reference to the late Bank Suspension. Also, I see the remarks of one of my colleagues upon that subject published in your paper, and as I had the honor of a seat upon the floor of the Legislative Hall at that time, as a member from Edgefield District, and had the misfortune (if it be a misfortune,) to vete in the minority upon the passage of the Bill relieving the Banks from the five per cent, or the suspension of the Act of 1840, I feel it my duty, with all due deference to the opinions of others, to give to my constituents the reasons by which I was actuated in casting my vote on that important occasion, and beg that you will allow me the privilege of doing so through our District paper.

It is impossible to regard a general Bank suspension

terests of all circumstances and conditions of man-

which commercial integrity has upon the relations of society, we will see at once the fatal consequences following its corruption. The whole produce of the country, amounting to millions, is yearly exchanged for nothing but pieces of paper called bills of exchange, the security for which is generally the more integrity of the persons whose names are written upon them. Every where almost in the known world all the great public enterprises are carried on by the capital of individuals, willingly exchanged for scrip notes, in reality nothing more than pieces of paper, vet trusted to as though it was the actual coin it calls or, because of the confidence in those who sign these papers, also having confidence in the integrity and faith of the government which enforces contracts. A refusal by the banks to fulfil their contracts, strikes a heavy blow at the very foundation of this mighty fabric, and teaches us the sad lesson, that commercial integrity is believed to be consistent with a refusal to perform the most solemn engagements. To say nothing of the political evils attending these bank suspensions, the agricultural interests of the South, but for its mighty self-supporting power, would now have been uttering its loud denunciations. But a few months ago, the markets for our produce were firm and quiet. Suddenly the Banks in this country began to quail, the immense quantity of paper, which. for years the banks had been letting out to speculaion, rushed back upon them, and what was the result? A panie is created which reduced the produce of the South in price, at least one third below its former value. Cotton which had 'cen selling for over 15 cents, was reduced below 9 cents, which was caused by the mere caprice of the Banks. Our loss is supposed to be at least five millions of dollars, not taking into consideration the many contracts between individuals defeated, the many works discontinued, the amount of suffering and distress which it has ocea-

Whenever the money power is placed in the hands of a single or combination of individuals, and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or lower the price of property at pleasure-and they buy, when at the lowest price, and sell at the highest price-they may command the whole property and erations. The banking system concentrates and plaand its force increases just in proportion as it dispenses with a metalic basis. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destiny of the many in the hands of the few. The natural consequence is, to discourage industry, and to convert the whole community into speculators. The evil is on the increase, and must continue to increase just in proportion as the banking system becomes more corrupt, until it shall become insufferable by the people. See the Comptroller General's Report for 1357. He says that "all the Banks have accepted the provisions of the Act of 1840, to provide against the suspension of specie payment. There has been, as usual, an extraordinary amount of speculation in Domestic Exchange :" and, in fact, a use of their funds generally. will ultimately prove disastrous in the extreme to all the industrial pursuits and interests of the State. At the commencement of the fiscal year, all the Banks | keys and guineas. He says we know very well where in this State had an aggregate liability of \$32,939,- to find them. Certainly we did. How could we help 231,47. To meet this liability, their assets were in knowing it after such a dreadful firing for perhaps a specie \$1,383,208,73, with \$7,886,222,35 in Domestic Exchange, and \$275,176,46 in Foreign Exchange, which the Banks claim to be the equivalent of specie, but which, can, in no emergency, be made available. At the same time, the amount of deposits was \$2,-253,844,90, nearly three times the amount of specie in their vaults, and therefore liable at any moment to be see in the Advertiser, but a piece fraught with calumdriven into suspension by their depositors, were a combination formed for that purpose. Again, at the close of the fiscal year, the 30th September, their total liabilities amounted te \$33,005,739,91, with only \$999,-399,76 in specie. They then had on deposit \$2,839,-284.21, nearly trible their amount of specie, whilst their circulation was \$7,105,170,51, with Domestic | ter employment.

\$231,553,15 in Foreign Exchange. This showing is truly alarming to the financial interests of the State. The whole of our Banks are in the hands of mere speculators, who wantonly disregard the teachings of experience as to safe banking; and hence our Banks are at any day, at the mercy of their depositors. If

Exchange to the amount of \$10,265,530,98, and only

the full measure of punishment was meted out to them that they deserve, there is not one of the new batch of Banks chartered in 1852, but as richly deserves a orfeiture of charter for the course it has pursued, as any political traitor ever merited decapitation for treason to his country. They have prostituted the former well-tried and legitimate system of Banking in this State, to one of mere speculation in exchange. Or, in other words, they have changed the legitimate system of Banking and their Banks into mere shaving shops-at their own counters, or through their agencies, at every point, in or out of the State, where their own or other citizen's paper, on sight drafts or drafts on time, can be bought on speculation, until their operations would shame the denizers on Wall Stre New York, or the Bourse in Paris.

"Can any system, which yields such an enormous profit on capital, as is now injoyed by the Banks of South Carolina, be just and wise? The citizen can only realize 7 per cent on his loans, and yet when his capital goes into a Bank, through its multifarious and illegitimate operations, he realizes by declared dividends and reserved funds, which is merely a dividend to be paid in future, the enormous sum of 20 or 30, and in some instances, it is believed, even 40 per cent. This is the range of interest which the Bank capital of this State has yielded for the last fiscal year. Are the profits of Agricultural, mercantile, or other capi-

tal, to be compared with it?" One of the arguments used by the friends of the Banks, was, that unless the Legislature did suspend the Act of 1840, the Banks would not furnish the currency to carry forward the crops; and this appeared to my mind as a threat. The first hint of that nature seems to have come from the memorials of the suspended Banks. They say "that should the penalty of interest on circulation, continue to be exacted from the suspended Banks, it would impose upon them the necessity of a stringent contraction; that they would have to call upon their debtors for payments that would cause general embarrasment, that they must as speedily as possible, withdraw their notes, which constitute the exclusive circulation of the State; under such a course of matters that they could do no new business, and that the consequence must be disastrous in the extreme, to the customers of the Banks

and to the cotton crop," &c. But well did they know, that so long as the Bank of the State is under suspension, the withdrawal of the circulation of the other Banks would be harmless; that it would be very easy for the Bank of the State to fill up the space with its bills, and some slight approach to justice would then be the result, by putting into that Bank the profits, which, under the Act of 1840, should have gone into the public treasury. Why should we not insist upon the faithful performance of all contracts by Banks as well as by individuals, upon the strong as well as the weak? I believe now, as then, that if the Act of 1840 had not been suspended, that a resumption of specie payment within three months would have been the result. Otherwise, the throwing into the Treasury of the State about \$300,000 annually, while the Banks remained

in a suspended state. The profits of the money circulation (strictly speaking) belong to the State, and is of itself sufficient to pay all the expenses of the State Government. Of the perminent circulation of the State, which I suppose to be six million of dollars, as the Banks derive at least six per cent upon all their loans, the profits would amount annually to \$360,000-one would suppose quite sufficient to insure a good and sound currency. In 1855, taking all the Banks together, they held only one dollar of specie for nine dollars of their circulation and deposits. In 1856, they held only one dollar for twelve, and several of the Banks had only one dollar to twenty-five of circulation and

With all these facts staring them full in the face, in all conscience, I cannot see for my life, how the Banks reasonably could ask for the suspension of the Act of S40. I am fully satisfied, and it is very evidence my mind, that the Banks by their own issues, and by their own speculation, in and out of the State, were themselves the grand cause of the late Bank panic.

Taking that view of the matter, I felt that the interest of my constituents required me to exact of the Banks the requirements of the Act of 1840 to the full

extent, and I voted accordingly. These are some of the motives by which I was actuated in voting against the suspension of the Act of 1840. I have not as yet seen anything to change my mind in the least. I therefore willingly submit the matter to my constituents to decide, and abide the consequences. But before I close. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that it is not my purpose to attack: any one. It is the nature of men honestly to differ in: their opinions. My only reason for this communication is to vindicate my own course upon the question

of Bank Suspension in the Legislature. Respectfully

ARRAM JONES.

For the Advertiser. MR. EDITOR :- Knowing as I do that such stuff in a nowspaper or any where else is uninteresting and unpleasant to the public in general, I regret exceedingly the necessity of having to request you to publish another turkey story in your columns. This I should not do, did I not think my character a little (and a very little too) in jeopardy from erroneous statements in a recent communication published by Mr. John T. Mobley. In that article Mr. Mobley would make the impression on the minds of the people that I purposely turned my mules and turkeys into his fields. This part of the statement I positively deny, and defy Mr. Mobley to proce it, although he has sworn to it.

Living in close contact with each other as I and Mr. Mobley do, every one knows, that it is almost utterly impossible to keep our stock from annoying each other. I admit that my mules did get into Mr. Mobley's fields a few times, but I did the very best I could many persons thrown out of employment, and the to keep them out, and think I did very well not to let them get in oftener; and I believe that every one who has the management of mules will think so too.

As to the turkeys, I can prove that my wife kept them up a great deal, and when out had a negro minding them almost incessantly, to keep them out of Mr.

Mobley's fields. It would be ludicrous for me to attempt to go through all the minutiae of our difficulties. I will industry of the community, and control its fiscal op- just state that I and Mr. Mobley lived in peace and harmony with each other until I bought a piece of ces this power in the hands of those who control it; land that I think he wanted. We then forbade my people from hauling along a certain road that had for a time been in use, causing them to go a great way round. This irritated my son, who, contrary to my wishes and instructions, felled trees across Mobley's

I have no doubt that my son said things to Mr. Mobley that he should not have said, and I am sorry that he did : but it was certainly enough to excite almost any one to have a whole pile of turkeys and guineas shot down at one time; and that too, when the negro had been instructed to mind them and keep them out of the field. They had not long been turned out of the coop, and were in good eating order, and it would not have been so had had he not killed so many at a time. I am remarkably fond of by the private Banks, in every way injurious, and that a good fat turkey occasionally, but he gave us a real

gorge that time certain-three turkeys and five guineas. Mr. M., is without a doubt certain death on turquarter of an hour within sight of our house.

It is my wish to live in peace with all mon. It has been a long time until recently, since I have had a difficulty with any one, and, at the very time I had hones of an amicable adjustment being made between Mr. Mobley and myself, by our friends, what did I ny, with a manifest design to injure my position in society, as a man and a christian. Under such circumstances what else can I do but to plead my innocency of ever having injured Mr. Mobley in person perhaps have been bet-H. C. HERLONG. or property. Had Mr. Mobley been saying his prayers or reading his Bible, it would perhaps have been bet-